

Self-sufficiency means the point at which an institution is able to survive without continued funding under the Strengthening Institutions Program.

Special Needs Program means the program authorized by part B of title III of the HEA before part B was amended by the Higher Education Amendments of 1986.

Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant means the grant program authorized by title IV A-2 of the HEA.

Underrepresented means proportionate representation as measured by degree recipients, that is less than the proportionate representation in the general population—

(1) As indicated by—

(i) The most current edition of the Department's *Digest of Educational Statistics*;

(ii) The National Research Council's *Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities*; or

(iii) Other standard statistical references, as announced annually in the FEDERAL REGISTER notice inviting applications for new awards under this program; or

(2) As documented by national survey data submitted to and accepted by the Secretary on a case-by-case basis.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1051, 1057–1059 and 1066–1069f; OMB Directive No. 15)

[52 FR 30529, Aug. 14, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 41922, Aug. 15, 1994; 60 FR 15447, Mar. 23, 1995]

§ 607.8 What is a comprehensive development plan and what must it contain?

(a) A comprehensive development plan is an institution's strategy for achieving growth and self-sufficiency by strengthening its—

(1) Academic programs;

(2) Institutional management; and

(3) Fiscal stability.

(b) The comprehensive development plan must include the following:

(1) An analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, and significant problems of the institution's academic programs, institutional management, and fiscal stability.

(2) A delineation of the institution's goals for its academic programs, institutional management, and fiscal stability, based on the outcomes of the

analysis described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) Measurable objectives related to reaching each goal and timeframes for achieving the objectives.

(4) Methods and resources that will be used to institutionalize practices and improvements developed under the proposed project.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1066)

[59 FR 41923, Aug. 15, 1994]

§ 607.9 What are the type, duration and limitations in the awarding of grants under this part?

(a)(1) Under this part, the Secretary may award planning grants and two types of development grants, individual development grants and cooperative arrangement development grants.

(2) Planning grants may be awarded for a period not to exceed one year.

(3) Either type of development grant may be awarded for a period of five years.

(b)(1) An institution that receives a planning grant may not subsequently receive another planning grant but may subsequently receive a development grant after its planning grant expires.

(2) An institution that receives a development grant of up to three years may subsequently receive another development grant after its development grant expires.

(3) An institution that receives a development grant of four years may not subsequently receive another development grant for a period of eight years from the date it received the four year grant.

(4) An institution that receives a development grant of five years may not subsequently receive another development grant for a period of ten years from the date it received the five year grant.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1059)

[52 FR 30529, Aug. 14, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 41923, Aug. 15, 1994]

§ 607.10 What activities may and may not be carried out under a grant?

(a) *Planning grants.* Under a planning grant, a grantee shall formulate—

(1) A comprehensive development plan described in § 607.8; and